CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 52.

Railroads.

1858.....SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.....1858

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 17th, Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets:

St. Louis and Cairo Express at.....8.00 A.M.
(Sundays excepted.)
St Louis and New Orleans Express at.....4.30 P.M.
(Sundays excepted.)
Kankakee Accommodation at.....5.00 P.M.

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Green City, Kansas, W. Branch, Cahoo, Mattoon, New Orleans, Galveston, and all points on the Mississippi and Mississippi Rivers.

No change of cars between Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, and time as quick as by any other route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the Eastern and Northern lines.
At Gilman, with Peoria and Galena Division, Toledo, Wabash and Western Division, and Indiana Central main line of the C. C. I. R. R.
At Tolono, with Great Western Division, Terre Haute and Alton Division, and Lafayette and Chicago Division.
At Centralia, with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Division.
At Mattoon, with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Division.
At Cairo, with the Cairo and New Orleans Division, Mississippi Division, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Charleston, and all points South and East.

Passengers for above points should procure Through Tickets, via Illinois Central Railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Company's Office in Co. great Depot, corner Lake and Lake Shore streets, at the office of the Company, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at all the principal Hotels in Chicago.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Sup.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

1858. Summer Arrangement. 1858.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:30 A. M.—Express for Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York and Boston, arriving at Detroit at 6.30 P. M.; Buffalo at 10.45 P. M.; Albany at 6.40 A. M.; New York at 9.40 P. M.; Philadelphia at 12.40 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

6.30 A. M.—Chicago and Express.—Connects at Detroit with Great Western Express for Niagara Falls or Buffalo 5.00 P. M. Arrives at New York 10.00 A. M.; Boston 6.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

9.30 P. M.—Night Express for Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston. (Sundays excepted.) Arrive at Detroit 5.30 P. M.; New York 4.30 P. M.; Boston 6.00 P. M. Connects at Detroit with Great Western Express for Buffalo. Saturday's Arrive at Chicago at 8.00 A. M.

9.30 P. M.—Night Express for Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston. Saturday's Arrive at Chicago at 8.00 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 6.30 P. M.

The New A. M. and P. M. Trains connect at Suspension Bridge with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the several offices of the Company in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

H. J. PALMER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

1858.....SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.....1858

On and after MONDAY, May 17th, 1858, TRAINS will leave Chicago as follows:

No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island. Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Oskaloosa and Fort Des Moines.

Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

11.30 P. M. Night Express and Mail, connecting at Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

4.15 P. M. Joliet Accommodation, stopping at all stations. Arrive at Joliet at 5.45 P. M.

Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 8.50 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Joliet Accommodation at 9.35 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, Dunleith, Galena, and intermediate points.

At Peoria with the Peoria and Quincy; Peoria and Burlington.

At Galesburg with the Line of Stages to Oskaloosa, Winterset, and all points Southwest of Iowa.

At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line to Marengo, Iowa City, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Pella, Oskaloosa, Winterset, Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls, Belmond, Rockford, Mason City, Forest City, and all points in Central Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

The above trains are in direct connection at Chicago with all the great Eastern and Southern Railroad routes. Passengers take breakfast at Rock Island. Connections are at Muscatine with Steamer for Burlington, Keokuk, Hannibal, Quincy, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and points on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Also with Steamer for Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

Through Tickets for all principal points East, South and the Canadas, for sale at this office.

H. C. HOBB, General Agent.
JAS. WILKINS, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Express Mail 7 A. M.; Fast Line, 12 M.; Mail 7 P. M.; Fast Line, 12 P. M.; Express Mail, 8.30 P. M.

Through Tickets to all points, by either two Routes excepted. MAKING DIRECT CONNECTIONS with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, at Pittsburg; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Columbus, Ind.; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Vincennes, Ind.; Terre Haute Railroad, at Terre Haute, Ind.; Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, Columbus, Ind.; Toledo, Cleveland, Zanesville, Columbus, Ind.; Wheeling and Western Ohio, at Zanesville, Ohio; Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota.

AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Fare taxes from the West can rely upon this as being the shortest, and most expeditious route to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Passengers' baggage checked through to destination.

THOS. MOORE, Agent.
Passenger Depot, Penn'a R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON and all points in Southern Wisconsin.

On and after June 1, 1858, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

10.00 A. M.—Day Express.
10.00 P. M.—Night Express.
10.45 P. M.—Night Express to Janesville.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Connecting at Prairie du Chien with splendid steamers for all points on the Upper Mississippi. Through Tickets on sale at the office of the Company, 122 Lake street.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup't. GEO. STRONG, Gen'l Sup't.

REFRIGERATORS!

SOMETHING NEW!

LYMAN'S PATENT IS CLAIMED TO BE the most approved Refrigerator now offered in the market. The principle on which they are constructed is entirely new, and insures the most perfect dryness. Those who are in want of a Refrigerator will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON FULLER & CO.,
Factory 116 and 118 Fourth street.
Salesroom, 194 Lake street.

REFERENCE.

We are using at our Lyman's Patent Refrigerators and take pleasure in saying that they are the best we have ever seen in the market. They are simple, economical and well calculated for the purpose designed. We have no hesitation in commending these Refrigerators to the public.

WM. TUCKER & CO., of the Briggs House.
SHERMAN & BULLOCK, of the Tremont House.
A FRIEND TO ALL, Dealers.

Chicago, June 19th, 1858.

Established in 1836.

JOHN LADEN,

[FORMERLY M. LADEN & SON,]

90 Washington, near Fulton street,

NEW YORK CITY.

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF all kinds of

Wood, Willow and Painted Ware,

Ropes Twine,

Brushes, Cordage, &c.

Brooms, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Mr. Laden will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as EXTRA LARGE BUYER, exclusively for cash, he can sell at the first lowest possible rates. Orders received by letter, promptly attended to, and prices charged the lowest possible.

RIDLITZ POWDERS — WARRANTED a full remedy for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Colds, Fevers, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints, Worms, Fits, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Bad Breasts, Sore Mouth, Canker, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Blood Diseases, Impurities of the Blood, Female Irregularities, Leucorrhœa, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Side or Limbs, Dropsy

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people in the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

Ottawa, De Witt county		September 1
Bloomington, McLean co.		September 2
Monticello, Piatt	do	September 3
Clark, Edgar	do	September 7
Hillsboro, Montgomer	do	September 11
Greenville, Bond	do	September 12
Edwardsville, Madison	do	September 13

Other appointments will be made from time to time, and it is expected that Senator Trumbull, and other speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln at most of the places.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Jonesboro, Union county		September 15
Charleston, Coles	do	October 4
Galesburg, Knox	do	October 7
Quincy, Adams	do	October 13
Alton, Madison	do	October 15

Douglas will open the discussion at Ottawa, Jonesboro, Galesburg and Alton, and speak one hour; Lincoln will follow, speaking one hour and a half, and Douglas will reply for half an hour. At Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, Lincoln will open the discussion, Douglas reply, and Lincoln rejoin.

Progress of the Campaign.

It will afford unalloyed gratification to our friends in various parts of the State to know that the campaign is progressing in a manner eminently satisfactory to the friends of Lincoln and the Republican party. The reports made to the State Central Committee, in session at Springfield on Saturday last, seem to be conclusive on one point, viz: that Lincoln's election can now be considered as certain,—provided always, his friends, over-confident of success, do not become apathetic and cease their enthusiastic and well directed exertions. We will not disguise from them the other fact, that he is opposed by a powerful, unscrupulous and indomitable foe, who will contest every inch of ground, avail himself of every advantage fair or unfair, and stoop to the employment of *all* the agencies which he knows how to use. We have only to fear that we may be overborne by illegal and fraudulent votes. We have several districts which may and will be carried if a fair election can be had; but they are peculiarly exposed to the incursions of the wandering Irish. They may turn the scale against us. Let our friends in Will, Logan, McLean, Sangamon, Macoupin, Morgan, Madison, St. Clair, Adams and Jo Daviess counties see to it that their rights are not violated and trampled under foot by the misdoings of the hordes of voting cattle who will be planted in each. It is time to begin now—to organize Defensive Associations for the protection of the polls and for the detection and punishment of the villains who will attempt to make the American franchise a mockery. We *know* that urgent necessity for this action already exists, and that the plan for electing Mr. Douglas by frauds but little less extensive than those which he justified in Kansas, are already elaborated, and will be successfully carried out unless our party friends interpose to defeat them and maintain the laws. We know this, and we believe we know the temper of our people well enough to say, that they are now prepared to make a stand against the further progress of the Catholic Irish element in the political affairs of the State. If we must fight to ensure the preservation of our rights, we may as well begin now as at some future time. We shall never have a better cause or a more willing people. We warn the plotters now—so early in the contest that they may take a backward step—that they are sowing the wind. They know what the harvest will be. But let our friends in the counties named be prepared for whatever emergency may occur.

The World United by Telegraph.

The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable has given new life to several projects for the extension of the telegraph system, and suggested several new ones. The London *News* estimates that the laying of 21,000 miles of submarine cable (or, allowing 20 per cent. for slack, 24,000 miles) would place the government of England and the merchants of London in daily and almost instantaneous communication with upwards of forty colonies, settlements and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres.

The lines necessary to effect this communication, with the distances which they would respectively traverse, are thus indicated:

From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltar to Malta the distance is 800 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,300 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1,644 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Galle to Madras, 340 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1,218 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, 1,487 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles; from Swan River to King George's Sound, 500 miles; and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 998 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1,500 miles; from Bermuda to Leagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Leagua to Jamaica it is 800 miles; from Jamaica to Antiga, 500 miles; from Antigua to Demarara via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas, 277 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, 1,050 miles, and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles.

The advantages which England would secure by this extensive network of communication can hardly be estimated. Her widely scattered dependencies would be thereby brought practically almost as near to London as the more distant counties of the island. Merchants in London and Liverpool would regulate all their ventures and enterprises by an absolute knowledge not only of the state of all the markets of the world, but of the whereabouts and welfare of a very large portion of the merchant marine. This knowledge alone would save millions of pounds per annum to the nation. Through this agency also the government would always be advised of the necessity of troops and vessels of war in any particular locality, and could direct their movements accordingly without the loss of time and the immense expense to which it has hitherto been subjected for the want of such information.

That all this will be effected in the course of a few years, there cannot now be a doubt. The people of Australia are already moving vigorously toward supplying themselves with telegraphic communication. It is now all but effected between New South Wales and Victoria, and a line has been completed between Melbourne and Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. The distance traversed by the latter line is over four hundred miles. Victoria has long been in communication with all the interior towns, but also with several points on her frontier; and communication is likely to be effected between Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney before the close of the year. And besides these enterprises, a company has been projected for the formation of a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the Australias. The cable intended for submersion between East Straits, so as to connect the island of Tasmania with the rest of the colonies, is now in course of manufacture in England.

These telegraph connections between England and her distant dependencies will be of scarcely more importance to her than to ourselves, as our commercial and other relations ramify to every part of the globe, and are rapidly extending from day to day. The Atlantic cable is the great magnetic nerve through which we shall be advised of everything that transpires in Europe or the Orient.

☞ A letter from Old River Lake, Arkansas, says the hogs are dying by hundred of the cholera in that neighborhood.

☞ There was frost at Hillsboro, Ill., on Thursday morning last.

Douglas and Dred Scott.

"The court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points, without touching the merits; nor did it go out of the way to decide questions not properly before them, and directly presented by the record. Like honest and conscientious judges, as they are, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty, and nothing but their duty, to the country by determining all the questions in the case, *and nothing but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits.*"

Mr. Douglas has never given a more explicit and comprehensive indorsement of the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision than in the extract which we quote above from his speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Springfield, in June, 1857. It is as full and emphatic as language can make it; and no man has had the hardihood to suppose that, in face of it, he would ever attempt to shirk, deny, or explain away, or dodge the responsibilities which his words have brought in their train. But when he thus indorsed the Court, the judges, their decision and their opinions upon every point mooted in the famous case, he was in a condition to give utterance to his honestly entertained sentiments, without fear of consequences prejudicial to himself. The Lecompton Convention had not yet been held; and, though he justified the actors in that abomination to the fullest extent, he had not anticipated the barst of indignation with which their labors would be greeted. He had not yet been told by his co-workers and friends in Chicago and Washington that he must stand opposed to the Administration or be sacrificed at home. He was laboring under no excitement. There was no contest going on before the people. The din and clatter of the election of 1856 had but just died away. He spoke upon solicitation of the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the State; and there is no reason to suppose that he was tempted by time, place or circumstance to the enunciation of a single sentiment that he did not fully and unequivocally indorse. The opinion put forth above has remained undisputed and unchanged down to Friday last. Then, under attacks which he could not repel in a manner satisfactory to himself goaded by his ambition and haunted by well founded fears, he gives us a new edition of his opinions—widely different from those quoted above, but more odious because more dishonest than the rankest ultraism that he has ever preached. We appeal from Douglas to Douglas, and putting the creed of 1857 against the creed of '58, ask our readers which one they suppose their Senator now believes. Is Douglas drunk with rage, hate and despair, a credible witness against Douglas sober?

Foreign Diplomatic Appointments.

The Washington gossips are busy just now with the foreign diplomatic and consular appointments. Mason, they say, will resign his berth at Paris, having received hints from headquarters that several hungry patriots, with higher claims upon the gratitude of the party, were eager for his place. Among the aspirants for the honor, Mr. Dix, of New York, Mr. Ward, of Georgia, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, are mentioned. In contradiction of recent rumor, it is said that Mr. Dodge has signified his willingness to vacate the Spanish mission, so that Mr. Buchanan is now casting about for some financier and diplomat combined, shrewd enough to secure Cuba at a bargain. Mr. Dallas, between whom and Mr. Buchanan there is said to be no waste of love, was, it is said, to be removed from London, was to have been recalled early in the present administration, but ordered a little temporary popularity by riding the popular wave of the right-of-search question; "and who knows," asks a scribbling wiseacre, "that we may not have another President readymade for us in 1860, thus saving much trouble to the Charleston National Convention which is going to meet in the same year? There have been many coincidents in the cases respectively of the President and his fellow-citizen, Mr. Dallas; and the list may not yet be exhausted."

Besides these first class positions at foreign courts, the resident ministerships at Vienna and Turin remain to be filled, and certain desirable consulates are yet in abeyance.

Eli Thayer's Virginia Town.

A late letter from Ceredo, Va., to the Worcester *Transcript*, gives a very encouraging account of the progress of affairs in that new settlement. Improvements are steadily going forward, new settlers are arriving, the crops generally promise as well as they do in other parts of the country, and the Virginians begin to have faith in the entire success of the enterprise. A carriage shop and boot and shoe manufactory are soon to be added to the present business undert kings of the town.

Dividend of the State Bank of Indiana.

The following dividend has been declared: The branches at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Indianapolis and Evansville, ten per cent.; Lawrenceburg and South Bend, twenty per cent.; Madison, five per cent. It is now demonstrated that the State of Indiana will realize about $2,000,000 clear profit through its connection with the bank and the sinking fund.

Douglas and Lincoln.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* who was present at the Ottawa debate, and who then listened for the first time to the two champions, gives his impression of them in the following manner:

"The two presenting wider contrasts could hardly be found as the representatives of the two great parties. Everybody knows Douglas, a short, thick-set, burly man, with large round head, heavy hair, dark complexion, and fierce bull-dog look. Strong in his own real power, and skilled by a thousand conflicts in all the strategy of a hand-to-hand or a general fight of towering ambition, restless in his determined desire for notoriety; proud, defiant, arrogant, audacious, unscrupulous, "Little Dog," would be a fit uniform and label out instantly and carelessly on the immense throng which surged and struggled before him. A native of Vermont, reared on a soil where no slave stood, he came to Illinois a teacher, and from one post to another had risen to his present eminence. Forgetful of the ancestral hatred of slavery to which he was the heir, he had come to be a holder of slaves and to owe much of his fame to his continued subservience to Southern influence.

The other—Lincoln—is a native of Kentucky, of poor white parentage; and from his cradle has felt the blighting influence of the dark and cruel shadow which rendered labor dishonorable, and kept the poor in poverty, while it advanced the rich in their possessions. Reared in poverty and to the humblest aspirations, he left his native State, crossed the line into Illinois, and began his career of honorable toil. At first a laborer, splitting rails for a living—declined to education, and applying himself even to the rudiments of knowledge—he, too, felt the expanding power of his American manhood, and began to achieve the greatness to which he has succeeded. With great difficulty struggling through the tedious formularies of legal lore, he was admitted to the bar, and rapidly made his way to the front ranks of his profession. Honored by the people with office, he is still the same honest and reliable man. He volunteers in the Black Hawk war, and does his whole good service in his country. In every relation of life, socially and to the State, Mr. Lincoln has been always the pure and honest man. In physique he is the opposite to Douglas. Built on the Kentucky type, he is very tall, slender and angular, awkward even, in gait and attitude. His face is sharp, large-featured and unprepossessing. His eyes are deep set, under heavy brows; his forehead is high and retreating, and his hair is dark and heavy. In repose, I must confess that "Long Abe's" countenance is not among the lights up, and the fire of his genius plays on every feature. His eye glows and sparkles, every lineament, now so ill-formed, grows brilliant and expressive, and you have before you a man of rare power and of strong magnetic influence. He takes the people every time, and there is no getting away from his strong hold. Honest, his unaffected sincerity, and the unceasing play of his good humor, which accompanies his close logic and smoothes the way to conviction, [illegible] to him on Saturday, calmly and unprejudiced, I was convinced that he had no superior as a stump speaker. He is clear, concise and logical; his language is eloquent and of perfect command. He is, altogether a more fluent speaker than Douglas and in all the arts of debate fully his equal. The Republicans of Illinois have chosen a champion worthy of their heartiest support, and fully equipped for the conflict with the great "Squatter Sovereign."

Curious Premonition of the Telegraph.

In Addison's Spectator, printed 140 years ago, is the following account of a discovery in magnetic communication, said to have been made 250 years before. It has the marks of a myth, but curiously foreshadows the present reality, like some vague prophecy:

"Strada, an Italian Jesuit, in one of his 'Prolusions,' gives an account of a correspondence between two friends, by the help of a certain *loadstone*, of such virtue, that if it touched two needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. The two friends being each possessed of one of these needles, made a *dial plate*, and published among them such characters as pointed directly to the several letters of the alphabet. After separating from one another one hundred miles, they were to communicate their last their invention by directing the needle to the letter required; the other at the same moment was to stop at the same letter in their own respective dial plate. By this means they conversed almost as fast as they could move their fingers from letter to letter, and could in an instant discover either a fit or mountains, seas or deserts."

The "Chicago Times" and the Germans.

"Quousque tandem abutere Catilina patientia nostra."
—*Ancient.*

Mr. Peckskiff of the *Times* is a decided genius in his way. He can don any garment that may suit his purpose for the occasion. At present he wants somebody who will undertake to make Chicago a moral city, and as commodities like the above named are not to be found in the office of the *Times*, he advertises for one who will take the job off his hands. Meanwhile he girds his loins and assumes the new character of Peter of Amiens, preaching a crusade against his old pets, the "Lagerbeer" Saloons, which are at a discount with him in his present desperate political situation. Until he has found the man who will wash the city from all its moral impurities, he cries away lustily, riding his old ass of hypocrisy. Go it, Peter, while the day lasts! Your night is near at hand, when all your pious oratories and all your preaching will be drowned in the universal cry of indignation which will consign you and your master to a grave of oblivion, from which there is no resurrection.

Mr. Peckskiff is an old stager. He can no more reach the "sour grapes" of German votes which he has caressed so assiduously for so long a time. The ungrateful Germans have forgotten all of his gallant championship for "Lagerbeer" and "free license;" they found out his Peckskiffian character long ago; what wonder that he shifts for the "other tack," when his "voting cattle" become obstinate and indulge in the ridiculous idea that their interests are more on the side of free labor than on that of slave labor, and the greatest doctrine of all times, "Popular Sovereignty," is a decided humbug.

It may not be amiss to dive a little into the antecedents of the *Times*, to ascertain how far Mr. Peckskiff is serious in his pious and truly Christian efforts.

A few years ago Mayor Boone, by a misconception of the German mind, created out of a trifling suit at common law by his misdirected efforts an excitement which is commonly known as the "lager beer war." There was no paper more jealous at that time to defend the outraged Germans and "lager beer" than the *Times*. The Germans acknowledged this defence, and the *Times* was no loser by its spontaneous effort in behalf of the Teutons; its subscription books must show this. A year afterwards the city election came off. The *Times* again made itself the champion of the German view of the license and temperance question; it stirred up the minds of naturalized voters against Mr. Sherman, (now a Democrat in good standing,) charging him with Know-Nothingism. By fair means and foul ones the *Times* party carried the election, and the ever memorable Dyer administration was ushered into power by an ever memorable procession of backmen, prostitutes, blacklegs, *et id genus omne*. The *Times* had *then* not a word to say about the indecency of this procession. The backmen were then the "bone and sinew" of the people; the prostitutes were "ladies," and for a while all "went merry as a marriage bell." On the evening of election day a mob tried to ransack the office of the *Staats Zeitung*, and the *Times*, in its issue of next morning, had not a word to say about this mob, except an approving smile about the "outraged feelings" of the people. The Chicago *Journal* (if Mr. Peckskiff is not entirely devoid of memory, he will remember) told the *Times* that things go by turns, and that the approval of a mob by a victorious party might react on them in the future. The *Times* now seeks to excite the feelings of the respectable part of the community by the strange news that a mob was intended against their own office. This is strange news indeed, on the part of the Germans, for they quiet the excited feelings of Mr. Pickskiff by the solemn assurance that his fear of a mob provoked a merry laugh among them, as not a single one had any idea to hasten the downfall of the *Times*. Mr. Peckskiff can, by any outside interference when they are doing themselves all that is needful to drive their paper and their party to a speedy destruction. We cannot tell, of course, what the Germans, friends, the Sons of Erin, may be provoked to by Mr. Peckskiff's crusade against Sabbath desecration; but we can assure him *in their name* that going to meet in the same year? There have been many coincidents in the cases respectively of the President and his fellow-citizen, Mr. Dallas; and the list may not yet be exhausted."

Besides these first class positions at foreign courts, the resident ministerships at Vienna and Turin remain to be filled, and certain desirable consulates are yet in abeyance.

The "Battle of the Giants."

[From the *New Haven Palladium.*]

The contest in Illinois has begun in earnest, and goes on with a vigor almost unprecedented in mere State elections. Both sides fully understand the importance of the battle. Douglas knows that it must prove his Austerlitz or his Waterloo; the Republicans know that upon his defeat depends the shape, and perhaps the result, of the Presidential contest of 1860. Douglas returned in triumph to the Senate, could probably organize a formidable third party for the Presidency; Douglas disowned and dishonored by his own State, could do nothing of the sort. So also already, in the heat of the summer, three months before the election, both parties are vigorously canvassing the State; papers, tracts, pamphlets, speeches, and every variety of political documents, are flying about thick as leaves in autumn, and the political topics of the day will have a more thorough and searching discussion than any previous State canvass has ever elicited.

This is the brightest of omens for the Republicans. Strong in a just cause and in irresistible arguments, they court discussion, and fear nothing so much as a hasty canvass and a light vote. Even in the darkness of Egypt, such speeches as those of Lincoln and Trumbull cannot fail to throw some light; and Douglas was never so hard pressed in argument before as he has been already in this canvass. He never before received such blows as have been dealt him by those champions, in their exposure of his complicity in the plot against Freedom which began with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and ended in the Dred Scott decision. Cool as he is, these charges have stung him to madness, and he at last has bid a final farewell to that courtesy of personal treatment of his adversaries for which, in the campaign opened. Lincoln and Trumbull charged that he was a party to the scheme to enslave Kansas and to extend slavery into all our Territories. Douglas, in a speech at Bloomington, last week, retorted by the most bitter personal denunciations, calling it an "infamous lie," and most elegantly asserted that "Trumbull would rather lose both his ears than repeat it in his presence."

Lincoln certainly has no fear of that sort, for, the week before, in a speech before an audience of about three thousand at the same town, he not only reiterates the charge in the plainest and most emphatic manner, but accompanies it with a fearful array of most convincing proofs. Indeed, we have rarely read a more powerful and unanswerable argument than that with which the driveler borne of Douglas's ailing accusation. We have quoted that portion of his speech in full. The gladiatorial combats of the political arena do not often call forth a more compact, pungent and eloquent passage than this.

We have already given some specimens of Trumbull's eloquence, and our readers are no doubtless well aware of his ability. We think all who read the extract given to-day will agree that Lincoln, when he is once waked up, is a most dangerous antagonist. While, on his adversaries and such assaults, Douglas finds himself losing ground. The Administration party, too, still shows signs of vitality, and especially in Egypt is rallying the unterrified masses with unexpected success. In Egypt the President's name is scarcely less influential than that of Douglas himself, and the best guard of Federal officers is constantly becoming more vigorous and bitter in its assaults upon "the traitor." Present appearances decidedly favor Lincoln's chances. The week's work of Douglas has by no has never been received with such enthusiasm as greets him now.

A Remarkable Telegraphic Invention.

The New York *Tribune* describes a new printing telegraphic instrument just patented by Mr. R. F. Barnes, of that city. The instrument is the result of twelve years assiduous application to the most quiet laboratory of Professor Morse's fertile brain, and is in every particular, of steel and brass, cannot get out of order. In this view Barnes' instruments claim superiority over every other telegraph on earth, for any outside interference when they are doing themselves all that is needful to drive their paper and their party to a speedy destruction. We cannot tell, of course, what the Germans, friends, the Sons of Erin, may be provoked to by Mr. Peckskiff's crusade against Sabbath desecration; but we can assure him *in their name* that going to meet in the same year? There have been many coincidents in the cases respectively of the President and his fellow-citizen, Mr. Dallas; and the list may not yet be exhausted."

Besides these first class positions at foreign courts, the resident ministerships at Vienna and Turin remain to be filled, and certain desirable consulates are yet in abeyance.

Eli Thayer's Virginia Town.

A late letter from Ceredo, Va., to the Worcester *Transcript*, gives a very encouraging account of the progress of affairs in that new settlement. Improvements are steadily going forward, new settlers are arriving, the crops generally promise as well as they do in other parts of the country, and the Virginians begin to have faith in the entire success of the enterprise. A carriage shop and boot and shoe manufactory are soon to be added to the present business undert kings of the town.

Dividend of the State Bank of Indiana.

The following dividend has been declared: The branches at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Indianapolis and Evansville, ten per cent.; Lawrenceburg and South Bend, twenty per cent.; Madison, five per cent. It is now demonstrated that the State of Indiana will realize about $2,000,000 clear profit through its connection with the bank and the sinking fund.

Douglas and Lincoln.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* who was present at the Ottawa debate, and who then listened for the first time to the two champions, gives his impression of them in the following manner:

"The two presenting wider contrasts could hardly be found as the representatives of the two great parties. Everybody knows Douglas, a short, thick-set, burly man, with large round head, heavy hair, dark complexion, and fierce bull-dog look. Strong in his own real power, and skilled by a thousand conflicts in all the strategy of a hand-to-hand or a general fight of towering ambition, restless in his determined desire for notoriety; proud, defiant, arrogant, audacious, unscrupulous, "Little Dog," would be a fit uniform and label out instantly and carelessly on the immense throng which surged and struggled before him. A native of Vermont, reared on a soil where no slave stood, he came to Illinois a teacher, and from one post to another had risen to his present eminence. Forgetful of the ancestral hatred of slavery to which he was the heir, he had come to be a holder of slaves and to owe much of his fame to his continued subservience to Southern influence.

The other—Lincoln—is a native of Kentucky, of poor white parentage; and from his cradle has felt the blighting influence of the dark and cruel shadow which rendered labor dishonorable, and kept the poor in poverty, while it advanced the rich in their possessions. Reared in poverty and to the humblest aspirations, he left his native State, crossed the line into Illinois, and began his career of honorable toil. At first a laborer, splitting rails for a living—declined to education, and applying himself even to the rudiments of knowledge—he, too, felt the expanding power of his American manhood, and began to achieve the greatness to which he has succeeded. With great difficulty struggling through the tedious formularies of legal lore, he was admitted to the bar, and rapidly made his way to the front ranks of his profession. Honored by the people with office, he is still the same honest and reliable man. He volunteers in the Black Hawk war, and does his whole good service in his country. In every relation of life, socially and to the State, Mr. Lincoln has been always the pure and honest man. In physique he is the opposite to Douglas. Built on the Kentucky type, he is very tall, slender and angular, awkward even, in gait and attitude. His face is sharp, large-featured and unprepossessing. His eyes are deep set, under heavy brows; his forehead is high and retreating, and his hair is dark and heavy. In repose, I must confess that "Long Abe's" countenance is not among the lights up, and the fire of his genius plays on every feature. His eye glows and sparkles, every lineament, now so ill-formed, grows brilliant and expressive, and you have before you a man of rare power and of strong magnetic influence. He takes the people every time, and there is no getting away from his strong hold. Honest, his unaffected sincerity, and the unceasing play of his good humor, which accompanies his close logic and smoothes the way to conviction, [illegible] to him on Saturday, calmly and unprejudiced, I was convinced that he had no superior as a stump speaker. He is clear, concise and logical; his language is eloquent and of perfect command. He is, altogether a more fluent speaker than Douglas and in all the arts of debate fully his equal. The Republicans of Illinois have chosen a champion worthy of their heartiest support, and fully equipped for the conflict with the great "Squatter Sovereign."

Curious Premonition of the Telegraph.

In Addison's Spectator, printed 140 years ago, is the following account of a discovery in magnetic communication, said to have been made 250 years before. It has the marks of a myth, but curiously foreshadows the present reality, like some vague prophecy:

"Strada, an Italian Jesuit, in one of his 'Prolusions,' gives an account of a correspondence between two friends, by the help of a certain *loadstone*, of such virtue, that if it touched two needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. The two friends being each possessed of one of these needles, made a *dial plate*, and published among them such characters as pointed directly to the several letters of the alphabet. After separating from one another one hundred miles, they were to communicate their last their invention by directing the needle to the letter required; the other at the same moment was to stop at the same letter in their own respective dial plate. By this means they conversed almost as fast as they could move their fingers from letter to letter, and could in an instant discover either a fit or mountains, seas or deserts."

State Tax of Iowa for 1858-9.

The levy for State purposes in Iowa, for the fiscal year 1858-9, is *one and a half mills* on the dollar. *Two mills* was the levy last year. It is estimated that the amount realized under the new levy will be $100,000 less than that for 1857-8. The Iowa *Citizen* says:

"We learn that the State Board of Equalization labored under serious embarrassment, because of the fact that a large proportion of the counties had reduced their valuation of real estate nearly one-half. As this reduction rendered a larger per centage of tax necessary, the Board restored what had been taken from the Grand Duplicate and equalized, as nearly as possible, the valuation of lands in all portions of the State. The changes made will cause complaints in some counties; but a comparison of its own valuation with that of its neighbors, will show to each county that every effort has been made to do justice, and distribute the burthens of the State fairly.

Frank Speaking in Virginia.

The Richmond *South*, in a paragraph on Illinois politics, remarks that Douglas is the champion of slavery, and Lincoln of freedom in The sois; and the *South Side Democrat* asks indignantly if Bob Letcher, who will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, is not a slaveholder, and Lincoln of freedom in the estate nearly one-half. As this reduction rendered a larger per centage of tax necessary, the Board restored what had been taken from the Grand Duplicate and equalized, as nearly as possible, the valuation of lands in all portions of the State. The changes made will cause complaints in some counties; but a comparison of its own valuation with that of its neighbors, will show to each county that every effort has been made to do justice, and distribute the burthens of the State fairly.

Personal and Political.

A few weeks since, C. G. Eastman, of Montpelier, Vt., was removed—for reasons best known to the Administration—from the office of Postmaster. The Democracy of his district have, in consequence, just nominated him for Congress to gratify their feelings toward the Administration. They have, however, shown very little regard for those of their nominee, considering that no Democrat stands the ghost of a chance of election in that State.

—The personal property of the late General Persifer F. Smith was sold at auction in Philadelphia on Monday, by order of administratrix. The property consisted of the private wardrobe, military equipments, camp furniture, arms, and other appurtenances of a soldier's profession, besides a quantity of Indian and Mexican curiosities. The attendance was large, and the competition spirited, especially for the purchase of such articles as could be preserved. A pair of gold epaulettes, containing sixty-four diamonds, were bid off at $100 each. A large military arm chair, made of wood from the fortifications of San Juan d'Ulloa, at a cost of $180, was sold for $155; a chess table, with backgammon board attached, the former made of wood from the flag staff at the City of Mexico, and the latter of the fortifications of Vera Cruz, brought $65; a walnut, crimson and gold bronzetelle arm chair from the castle of Mexico, was bid off at $30; a pair of Mexican pistols, with apparatus complete, in mahogany case, sold for $47.50; a carbine, Colt's patent, new, with appendages, $44; a sporting rifle by the same maker, $37. The entire catalogue embraced two hundred and thirty-four lots. The sale netted a very handsome sum, a large portion of the articles of bringing much more than their intrinsic value.

—The Newbern *Era*, in giving the returns for Governor, contends that Craven is the banner county in North Carolina, and gives the following cogent reasons for the distinction:

"Judge Ellis has done remarkably well throughout the State, but Craven is the banner county. She gives him *two hundred majority and a wife.*"

—We learn from the Salem *Register* that great inconvenience has been experienced in Salem, for the past few weeks, by the simultaneous absence of the city pastors on their summer vacations. Scarcely enough have been left at times to give the dead a Christian burial, and in several instances it has happened that clergymen of the neighboring towns have been called in to perform the last offices.

—John B. Davis, of Detroit, died suddenly on Saturday last, of a disease of the heart and kidneys. He was a son of Senator Davis, of Massachusetts.

—Dr. McKenzie, the literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who is uncommonly well versed in everything that relates to Great Britain, and is very accurate in his statements, says the original of "Wilkins Micawber," in David Copperfield, was Dickins' own father.

—William Carey Jones, literary legatee to Col. Benton, is engaged in writing the latter's biography.

—Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, entered the studio of Akers, the sculptor, at Rome last winter, and her progress so far gives promise of eminence in that difficult branch of art.

—Ninety negroes were arrested in Richmond, Va., last Sunday morning, for meeting in the capacity of a Sunday School.

—Prayer meetings are held in twenty-two engine-houses in the city of Philadelphia.

—The *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, contradicts the report started by some of the New York papers, that it is about to die, and says it was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

—Honsieur Frieth, inventor of orinoline at Paris, has realized a brilliant fortune, and has bought a magnificent place near Paris, where he will erect a palace. If his palace is built after the model of his orinoline, it will be one of the greatest wonders of the world.

—At Medford, Mass., on the 24th ult., Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, was married to Katharine P. Webster, of Fayal, Azores, a daughter of the late Professor Webster.

—Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, is to address the Vermont Agricultural Society at its State Fair at Vergennes, on the 9th inst.

Railway Matters.

THE ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL DIFFICULTY.—It is stated that the agreement between the Erie and Central Railroads has not yet been adopted by the respective Boards, and there is a doubt after all whether it will be, unless with some alterations. The Erie Board have referred it to the Executive Committee for further conference with the Central Directors, and there are rumors of a large proportion of the Erie Board being adverse to any arrangement with their rivals, feeling that present position is a strong one, and thinking that the receipts have improved under the new policy adopted by the Erie Board. On the other hand, there is a report that the agreement will be adopted and put in force by the 1st of September.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders was held in Louisville a few days since. Upwards of 300,000 shares of stock were represented, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, to raise the money required to release the road from its difficulties. The stockholders themselves, it seems, owe instalments to the amount of $670,000. If this were paid promptly, it was stated that the road would be relieved without the contribution of a dollar, and restored to the owners, who, it is alleged, have been deprived of their property most unjustly. The affairs of the company are in a very bad way, and it is easier to talk about raising the money than it is to get it.

A ROAD COMPLETED.—The last rail was laid upon the Norfolk and Petersburg (Va.) Railroad on the 14th ult., and the road is now completed and ready for use.

Senator Trumbull's Alton Speech.

This conclusive discourse will be found in our columns this morning. It will more than justify the opinion regarding Senator Trumbull's ability, which we recently expressed. As an exposition of the true character of the Democratic party, and of the questions at issue between Douglas and the people of Illinois, it is unsurpassed; and as a popular, and yet vigor per-sonalities it is triumphant, and not the less so because the speaker refused to stoop to billingsgate or falsehood. We commend the speech to the perusal of all who wish to make themselves acquainted with both sides of the controversy going on in Illinois.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Timely Warning.

The Hon. F. P. Blair, toward the conclusion of his late speech at Alton, said:

"I thought that having been the last victim myself of the frauds and perjuries of this Administration, that I might come before you and put you on your guard. I thought, my friends, that while I have been elected as a Representative to Congress by at least fifteen hundred majority of the legal voters of the St. Louis district, and while I have been defeated by the border-ruffian and ballot-box stuffing party, I might come to you and put you on your guard."

Illinois Intelligence.

MAN TORN TO PIECES.—Thomas Armstrong, the engineer of Mr. Conner's steam saw factory, fell between a pair of revolving cog wheels in that establishment last Sunday night, and was literally torn to pieces. He was killed instantly; and when his body was taken from the machinery it presented a spectacle shocking in the extreme. One of his feet and one of his hands were entirely torn off, his lips crushed, his abdomen torn open and his entrails scattered—part of them being wound around his face and neck. The body, thus mutilated, was carried beneath the wheels to the ground, where it stopped the operation of the machinery.—*Mound City Emp., 26th ult.*

TWO MEN DROWNED.—John Wolff and Casper Kopp, both Germans and residents of Mound City, were drowned in Hess' bayou, in the upper confines of the city, last Sunday evening, from a skiff upon which they were attempting to effect a crossing. They were both large, fine looking men, in the prime of life, and unmarried. Kopp was a carpenter, Wolff a striker in the founding shop.—*Ib.*

FIRE AT AURORA.—Messrs. Squires & Whitfield's cooper shop was destroyed by fire last Thursday night, together with a large amount of stock. Damage from $8,000 to $4,000. We regret to say there was no insurance.—*Rep., 27th ult.*

CHILD KILLED.—On Wednesday last, whilst two children of Mr. Wm. Glyme, near Apple River, were playing together with a loaded shotgun, it was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in the side of one of the children, who was so seriously injured that he died soon afterwards. The boy killed was about ten years of age.—*Warren Ind., 27th.*

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon last, a little son of Mr. J. Stoudemeyer, of this city, about nine years of age, was drowned while bathing in the slough near Burt's Reaper Factory.—*Dunleith Adv., 26th.*

A Canal Through the Rocky Mountains.

During the recent debate in the British House of Commons on the subject of the renewal of the Hudson Bay Company's privileges, Lord Bury affirmed that a communication might easily be established between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, by means of a ship canal connecting the head waters of the Saskatchewan and Columbia Rivers. Both rivers take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, the Columbia flowing west to the Pacific, and the Saskatchewan running east to Lake Winnipeg, a little to the north-east of Lake Superior. With the exception of a single rapid, (which might be avoided by a canal) his lordship stated that the navigation of the Saskatchewan offers no difficulty. With the best exceptions, a vessel of considerable size can be taken up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and at this point there is a gap in the mountains, which interposes no great obstacles to the junction of the Columbia and Saskatchewan, whose sources are but a little distance apart. Thus a direct water communication would be established to the Pacific.

Foreign Items.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.—The opening lines of Tennyson's new poem, on King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, are as follows—they have not before been published:

"Sire of all knights, my King, my liege, my lord!
The common things of earth, life's fears and joys,
And things of price, are equal in the sum.
Now take a noble theme, and raise my voice
To sing of one who first reared England's fame
Amid the wars—Arthur, whose name shall sound
Long as the world endures—the flower of Time
Till Time shall be no more."

Tennyson introduces an imaginary daughter of King Arthur, and a Christian priest, who in the battle scene—the noblest of the whole epic—holds up the symbol of redemption to the dying hero, and claims him for the cross.

LORD BROUGHAM AS A NAVVY.—The Carlisle *Journal* has the following in the workmanlike style in which Lord Brougham went through his duties in cutting the first sod of the Eden Valley Railway a few days ago: "Lord Brougham received from the brawny navvy who stood by him a neat spade, with which he cut the first sod and threw it in a handsome mahogany barrow which had been provided for the occasion. His lordship then, with a vigor as remarkable as it was characteristic, wheeled the barrow along some planks that had been laid for a distance of some ten or dozen yards, emptied its contents, and then, in a truly navvy-like manner, turned his back, and pulled the barrow to the point whence he started. During the operation, the most deafening cheers resounded from every part of the field. His lordship appeared to be much amused with his own performance."

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN RUSSIA.—A letter from Warsaw, of the 14th, says: "A religious reform has taken place in Russia. The government has limited the powers of the orthodox Greek clergy to certain matters, and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into public worship in order to strike the imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious population. It has also resolved to reduce the number of the United Greek clergy, so as to have one pope (priest) for every 1,000 souls, instead of one for every 300."

FANATICISM OF A CATHOLIC KING.—The King of Portugal has recently issued decrees by which slavery is at once abolished at Macao and in the African provinces of Angola, and prospectively in all the remain

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
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S. M. KERFOOT & CO.,
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51, A. B. 2—House and Lot, No. 93, on West Randolph street, for $6,250. Also, a two-story house and lot on Ashland Avenue.....$2,500

120, A. B. 2—House and Lot on West Madison street, between Halsted and Green streets.....$6,000

61, A. B. 2—Lot 24x125 feet to an alley, on West Monroe and Adams streets.....$1,100

60, A. B. 2—Lot 24x165 on Jefferson street.....$1,100

59, A. B. 2—House and Lot on Union street, near Old street.....$2,000

58, A. B. 2—Lot 24x100 on the corner of Union and Jackson streets.....$1,000

77, A. B. 2—Lot 24x100 on the corner of Union and Washington streets.....$1,000

73, A. B. 2—Lot 24x176 on Wright street, near Oakley street.....$1,000

67, A. B. 2—Lot 24x165 on Jackson street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets.....$1,000

66, A. B. 2—Lot 24x165 on Green street, between Adams and Jackson.....$1,000

63, A. B. 2—Lot 24x150 feet on Clinton street.....$1,000

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE
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First Class Business
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RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Choice Lots on Michigan Avenue at a Sacrifice.

27 feet front on Michigan avenue, corner of Randolph street, and having a third front on Central street.

27 feet on Michigan avenue, between Monroe and Adams streets, being full depth, with an alley in the rear.

Lots on Old street and Canalport avenue, near the new Rock Island depot.

2 acres, being part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, T. 39, R. 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, through this property, situated between the thoroughfares of Archer and Cottage Grove avenues.

Lots 15 and 17, in Block 114, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

All of the above property will be

Divided into Lots to Suit Purchasers,

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VERY LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS.

Apply to C. F. PECK, 121 Lake street.

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Illinois Central Railroad Lands for sale. The land offered comprises some of the most desirable farming lands in Illinois, lying near Decatur. Persons wishing to make investments will never have such a better opportunity than is now offered.

Also, property wanted in exchange for good improved farms in Kansas and Nebraska.

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OOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
47, 49 & 46 Wabash Avenue,
Are now receiving a full assortment of
GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
ALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY
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Desire to close out the balance of our stock of

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANnounce to the public that they have established a

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In this city, and have opened,

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence,

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consisting of a Two Story Milwaukee Brick House, Out Houses, Yard and Garden, all in complete order. The House is beautiful and healthy. Lot Two-thirds of an acre, with plenty of fruit. This offer is made for the purpose of inducing a speedy sale. Property wanted in exchange for good improved farms in Kansas and Nebraska.

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Special Notices.

Holloway's Ointment.—The fickle that doubts, or King's Evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch has long been exploded. But the great truth that only forces rule and Rob Roman, but all maladies depressed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this powerful remedy, is beyond cavil. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per pot. au30 1w

Fever and Ague.—This trying and prevalent disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the frame of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a space of time, and rendering him mentally and physically useless, can be defeated and driven from the vicinity by the use of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The great remedy has not met with, and the beneficent tonic, imparting its use, have established it as a permanent "institution." We would advise our readers to procure this valuable specific, and if an absent friend is afflicted with the fever and ague, or any other nervous disease, to his or her relief at once, for no medicine has ever been more much favored and greatly desired than this. A trial is all that is needed to prove its many virtues.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. au31-d7w

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. Phillips Brace, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for years sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia that "Bane of all the lives he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, and which cured him, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed in a single case. It is perfectly safe in cases of Fits or Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BRACE,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

DAVIS, 24 Randolph street. jal4

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & Co.

Clark's London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London for the United States under the surveillance of the Custom House officers, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in addition of the most eminent physicians, the purest and most stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious taste, or a soft and delicate flavor, different from any other Gin, and devoid of that acrid taste, which renders the article known as London Dock or Schnapps so objectionable.

Should not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by eminent generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Stomach, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Chronic Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., while the invigorating virtues of it by its solution a sure relief from those terrible annoyances which frequently attend Drug dissipation.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces it the purest Gin imported. "Not to be compared to any other, but the best article of the kind in the never seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Liquor Dealers in every part of the United States.

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Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name!"

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Brewer's Field Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Disorders, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Typhoid Fever, and for all diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Eruptions, Pains in the Bones, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, and all Chronic Diseases.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by J. F. Brewer, 74 Washington street, corner of Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Pamphlets containing full particulars, sent free.

au11a651-6md

To the Afflicted.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Mexican Sarsaparilla Company, Limited, Sole Proprietors of the Mexican Sarsaparilla, &c., by the provisions of their charter, made personally liable for the business. The said Sarsaparilla will be received by us on deposit at the office of the Company, in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio,

WILLIAM A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
South Water Street, - - - - 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.
WAITING & CO., 183 RANDOLPH STREET.

OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
—AND—
WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Family orders solicited. jy24-y198-1y.

Pure Milk! Pure Milk!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS RECEIVING Daily, and offering for sale, PURE MILK from the herds of the following named men in Elgin and Dundee: J. J. Kimball, Dea. Luther Haven, S. J. Harden, Gen. Wilcox, General O. Wilcox, C. Knox, Wm. Lewis, J. J. Cook, P. C. Bacchus, D. C. Adams, Mr. Bowen, H. Shattuck, P. R. Nelson, J. Salisbury; all of which are well known for the delicious or residence of their cows. Their cows are kept upon young and rich pasture raised upon their farms, and are perfectly healthy. We are well satisfied that we are selling a pure article, and any one is allowed to examine our premises and see for themselves. Price 6 cents per quart for all the swill or impure Milk that can be furnished.

Depot 175, 1858.

I have Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Dr. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. P. Iwestock & Davis, dated Feb. 13th, 1858, says: "During the last twenty years I have made use of several varieties of medicine prepared by all Allopathic and Homeopathic physicians, but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, when I was induced to try WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to all those who are similarly afflicted." This sovereign remedy is for sale by H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Bailey, Barr & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., Hall & Otis, H. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., J. Hanson, Fahnestock & Co. au31-a359

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the immense number of invalids who have called at this city, DR. K. READMAN, the celebrated Physician, has decided to remain in New Orleans, and will continue to treat, until further notice, Himself and partner, Dr. Wm. Readman, in the Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and all Chronic Diseases.

Office, 74 Camp street, corner of Common street, New Orleans. Hours from 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Consultations free.

au11a651-6md

To the undersigned, Stockholders in the Mexican Sarsaparilla Company, Limited, Sole Proprietors of the Mexican Sarsaparilla, &c., by the provisions of their charter, made personally liable for the business. The said Sarsaparilla will be received by us on deposit at the office of the Company, in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio,

WILLIAM A. TUCKER & CO.

Educational.

Young Ladies Seminary and Collegiate Institute,
MONROE.....MICHIGAN.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS BOARDing Seminary for Young Ladies opens on Thursday, September 9th, 1858. This Institution is not or ever surpassed in giving a thorough or an accomplished education to young ladies. Board, Tuition in English, Rooms, fuel, lights, and bed, Tuition, &c., $60 per Term, or $120 per year.

For Catalogues and par iculars apply to
PROF. E. J. BOYD,
Monroe, Mich.

THE MISSES STRONG WILL OPEN A
School for Misses and Young Ladies,
Monday, September 20th, on West Lake street, 1st door from the Market. Miss Strong is a graduate of St. John's Church, fronting Union Park, on the West Side.

Instructions will be given in all the branches taught in the first class Female Schools. Circulars of the School can be obtained of S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake street; D. B. Cook & Co., 111 Lake street; Shearer, Paine & Co., 153 Lake street.

We would refer to the following gentlemen:
Chancellor Cushman, Monmouth.—Hon. Joseph T. Cobb, Hon. Jesse H. Harris, Hon. Grover S. Clifford, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. N. Colver, Rev. Thomas Christian, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Miss.—Hon. Reuben Davis, Jackson, Miss.—Rev. B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Nash, Rev. W. C. Strong, Esq., Mobile, Alabama; Rev. R. J. Halsey, Esq., Marion, Perry county, Alabama.

For particulars address the principal,
Miss E. S. STRONG,
au18-2m P. O. Box 2023.

H. PERABEAU, DIRECTOR AND ORganist at St. Mary's Cathedral, Teacher of Piano and Singing, Music, also respectfully solicits pupils in Singing and for the Piano. Orders may be left at Root's Music Store, 91 Lake street. au26d6-1m

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A. J. Sawyer, A. M., Principal.

Several seats will be vacant at the commencement of the next term, on Monday, September 13th, 1858, which can be engaged by an early application; though the number of 35 is still full.

au18-1m

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE,
EVANSTON.

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPT. 13

THIS INSTITUTION HAS A COMMODIous and tastefully built edifice, situated in a beautiful oak park, ornamented with artificial mounds, flower plats, and gravelled walks. Fifty young ladies at a board and in the family of the President. Liberty and Chalcot free. The course of study is extensive and thorough, conducting to the literary degrees of Laureate of Science and Laureate of Art.

Terms and arrangements for half year—College.....$74.00
Academic.....72.00
For information address W. F. JONES, President,
au24-1m-n20 Evanston.

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON

Street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having a different school house, separate recitations, rooms, &c. For further particulars see circulars to be had at Cook's bookstore, or at the school house, corner of Huron and Sedgwick streets.

au18-2m-n20 O. P. SNOW, Principal.

UNION PARK SEMINARY,

469 - - WEST LAKE STREET - 469

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUtion will commence Wednesday, Sept. 1st, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Common English branches.....$6.00
Languages, Ancient and Modern.....8.00
Music, Painting and Drawing extra.
Board in Institution and room furnished.....2.25
Mrs. S. WILKINS, Principal.
AUGUSTUS R. WAITE, A. B., } Principals.
au15-1m-n219 HENDERSON C. June 25, 1858.

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies—103 and 112 Cass street, Chicago Ill.—will re-open on the 20th of September next.

TERMS, FRENCH INCLUDED:
Collegiate Department, per term.....$25.00
Intermediate.....20.00
Primary.....12.00

For particulars and reference, see circular to be obtained at the Institution, or at Mr. Geo. A. Darnes' Book Store, 134 Lake street. au16-1m

Dearborn Seminary.

Z. GROVER, - - - - Principal.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUtion for YOUNG LADIES will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1858.

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Collegiate Department, for quarter of ten weeks.....$16.00
Intermediate " " " " 12.00
Primary " " " " 8.00
EXTRA CHARGES.
French, per quarter.....$4.00
German, " " 4.00
Music, (piano) " .....$14 to 24.00
Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.
au18d44-1m

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL,
63.....EDINA PLACE.....63

The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STEVENS will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

au11-1y-429

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH Year of this Institution will commence on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858.
Entrance No. 26 Edina Place.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal.
Address box 2056.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—THE THIRD YEAR of the Misses BAKER & LANE'S School for Young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, September 20th, 1858, at their building No. 218 Wabash avenue.

Circulars may be had at Cook's Bookstore, 111 Lake street.

A course of Lectures on English and American History will be delivered during the year.

TERMS:

Junior Class	$12.00
Middle "	14.00
Senior "	14.00
Latin (extra)	5.00
French "	5.00
German "	5.00
Drawing "	5.00

Each pupil will be required to pay for the following gentle men, Professors or text instructors.

Hon. William H. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.
Hon. F. C. Sherman, S. H. Fisher, Esq.
Hon. F. Lane, Mr. Henry Farnam
Mr. I. H. Burch.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William H. Sparks, President Amherst College.
Professor Francis Bowen, Harvard University.
Charles C. Felton,
Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. B. A. Gould, Dudley Observatory, Albany N. Y.
jy24-6w Sep20

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, Eckley & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The copartnership business will be closed by ECKLEY, MORSE & CO., at their store No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.

ECKLEY, MORSE & CO., the undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style and firm.

Office no. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

GEO. A. MORSE,
ALBERT G. ECKLEY, C. H. LOOMIS.
Chicago, August 11, 1858. au18-1m

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad
GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. Wm. Wilkins, in the above establishment, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his undivided attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

au12-4m-n13-2m SAM'L HOWE.

A CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of T. L. Alexander & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, March 1st, 1858. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

THOS. W. ALEXANDER.
JAMES B. BURTIS.

THE undersigned, on the 1st day of April, 1858, formed a co-partnership under the name of T. W. ALEXANDER & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Produce Commission business, and will be found at their office No. 1018 South Water street.

THOS. W. ALEXANDER.
JOHN C. WISWELL.
au5a288-1m Chicago, August 5th, 1858.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Beal, Wilkins & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent July 31st, 1858.

JAMES BEAL,
EDWARD C. HIKINS,
SAM'L H. ALCOCK.

WILKINS & ALCOCK.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a new partnership under the name of HOOPER, CASEIR & FOSTER, and will devote their attention to any branch of produce business in the Grain and Seed Queria. Office No 56 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

E. S. HOOPER, } Chicago, June 12, 1858. J. M. S. CASEIR, W. K. FOSTER, jy14-1y-n25-3m

Sewing Machines.

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many a vantages over all cheap machines. Machines are for the high priced ones which we offer to the most happy to show all who are in want of sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double lock stitch, and when adjusted is not "almost," but altogether impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

☞ All are invited to call and see for themselves at 105 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.
au2-1y-n255

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Will sew all kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest. It is simple, convenient and durable, and especially adapted to family use.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it understandingly.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. A full set of Needles, Oil, and an extra position sample, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 586, Chicago, Illinois.

Can always be found at the Ingersoll Rooms, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, No. 99 Lake st. au18-1y-n219

We have a great number of references but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased one of Ray's Double Thread Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of goods, in our family, service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

S. P. Wiggins,	Mrs. Watson Y. Coe,
Mrs. Wm. Jones,	Mrs. Levi S. Tuft,
Mrs. D. P. Groves,	Mrs. E. S. Gurney,
Mrs. A. A. Burrow,	Mrs. N. D. Lawrence,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. M. Bush,
Mrs. Frederick Richards,	

snl1 s654-1y-n13y

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK
TIGHT STITCH.
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Work as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from two cords, goods, does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and spool.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to from
Eight to Twelve
Sewing women by hand. Every family and any one making sewing a business should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Except one, sold in the world for less than $50. Warrants all who want a Machine to do any kind of work done by hand nicely, to examine ours. Samples of work sent for with upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who cannot call. Full printed instructions given. Entire printed men, with a few hundred dollars capital, can make a large income by selling this machine. Address as below or better by calling at the office or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswell's Shoe Store, 138 Lake St.,
au18-1y-n219 Agent for Chicago. Sole Manufacturer in the West.

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Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

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☞ Remittances in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.
Address
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Path through the Corn.

Warp and bright is the summer air,
Like a quiet sea when the wind blows fair,
And the toughest path has scarcely curled
The green highway to our children's world.
The very pets passing from shore to shore,
Like a heart-beat—yet dazzling more
Than feels forlorn.
Wandering thus at the path through the corn.

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Counting under the hedgerow gray;
Not one hint of bird, nor voice of bird,
O'er the desolate fields of mould was heard;
Only at eve a pallid snow
Blushed rose-red in the cold sun glow:
Till one, blest morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent 'in head to the winter gale,
Hearkened the frost's soft note of cheer,
Scarcely believing spring was near:
Saw clouds as bud out and champions blow,
And days's mimic the vanished snow,
While it was born.
On either side of the path through the corn.

The corn—the corn—the beautiful corn,
Rising wonder ful, in rib by thorn,
First, just in reach of a child's wee hand,
Then, just in reach of a child's wee hand,
Then, in reaching, growing each, grew and strong,
With the eye to eye of the harvest song,
While in fancy we
The tall ears carols the murmuring corn.

O strange, sweet path, formed day by day,
Low, but, and heretofore—tongue cannot say.
No more than of life's earnest path we KNOW
Whither they lead us or why we go,
Or whether, in our upon child eye—see,
The wheat in ch—ear, or the fruit on the tree.
Heaven, that watered the furrows, will ripen the corn.
—Chambers Journal.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

Venice.—Her Peculiarities and Faded Splendor.—A Pageant in Honor of the Patriarch, &c.

I have suddenly relinquished the pleasures of travelling, and become a student. My Italian dream has ended; a day of sober realities is now before me. Our collection of pictures is by no means complete—Venice, the most beautiful of all, is wanting. This bright morning I will leave my studies, and, accompanying you, will visit the Bride of the Sea. We will find her, as in the olden time, dressed in her gayest garments; but, like a beauty who has outlived her charms, with a sad, care-worn smile upon her face. Many a year has passed away since her annual marriage festival; meanwhile, her spouse has become inconstant, has sought other favorites and heaped his gifts upon them.

Venice is in every respect unique, and produces a peculiar impression. The unending noise of carriages is never heard; no beast of burden, except man, is seen. From morning till night you sit in a gondola, and pass a succession of beautiful airy-like buildings, mostly churches and palaces, which you afterwards recall to mind as dreams, as creations of the imagination. The spirit of romance dwells here, and gives reality to the most boyish dream of Fairy-land. In the first place you find the gondolas exactly as you expected—long, black and as graceful as a swan. When rowed by skillful gondoliers they seem to rest upon air rather than water, so free, so unconstrained are their movements. Then the palaces, built, not after the modern rules with sharp angles and precise mathematical lines, but, as one would think, according to the most extravagant poet's fancy, more than satisfy your preconceived idea of Venetian architecture. Diversity is given to the scene by innumerable churches, with towers, domes and minarets like those of a mosque. Water is everywhere. You cannot move without seeing it; and as it is almost impossible to find your way through the few narrow streets or alleys, you are obliged to have a gondola at your command—the most luxurious as well as romantic conveyance. Venice rests in her lagoons like a bright jewel in an emerald ground.

We direct our gondola towards the port, and the Lion of St. Mark, upon his lofty column, welcomes us, as he did of old the victorious sailors returning with Eastern spoils. On the right and left are beautiful buildings, among which the Doge's Palace, with its long rows of graceful arches, its treasures of art, its renowned prisons and Bridge of Sighs, of which the poets sing, is most conspicuous. Here might we remain long, entirely satisfied, not even hoping to find a structure, built by human hands, of a sublimer or more pleasing aspect. But we are attracted, drawn on by new wonders, until the entire city possesses to our eyes and imagination a charm which, we thought, could exist only in Fairyland. St. Mark's Place is before us. Three sides are occupied by long, palace-like buildings. Beneath the arches may be seen representations of nearly every nation. The Greek and Turk, with their Oriental costumes, are smoking their long pipes; Europeans, foreigner and Venetian, are lounging before the cafes—the Frenchman with his wine, the German with his beer, and the Englishman with his stout—laughing, chatting, and enjoying the music. Small bands of musicians are playing and singing to admiring crowds, and now and then a fair songstress attracts the harvest of contessimi and kreuzers—not for her singing, which is by no means objectionable, but for her pretty face, the stranger opens his purse. Children are playing on the broad pavement; ladies sit gayly dressed and fascinating, enliven the crowd by smiles and pleasant words. We may remain here until midnight, dreaming happy dreams and gratifying every sense. St. Mark's Place is the heart of Venice—the center of life. At every pulsation, living streams are sent to every part of the great body. Its chief attraction is St. Mark's Church, which, on account of its treasures, its curiosities and its peculiar style of architecture, is the most interesting building in Venice. It is ornamented with spoils from the East; rich mosaics cover its walls, and various colored marble form the pavement. Externally it resembles a mosque more than a place of worship for this plain, unromantic age. Gilded domes and small minarets are crowded together, covering the entire church; short columns, of every color and variety of marble, adorn the façade. The colors of the rainbow seem to have been suddenly scattered, and each to have found an accidental place here. A capricious child would choose such a model for a toy house, a poet would find it in accordance with his fancy, an architect must admire it against his will, and call beautiful that of which his mathematical mind cannot approve.

St. Mark's has outlived its age; it carries one's thoughts back to the time when fairy tales were not deemed unworthy of belief. It seems to be an attempt to reconcile the political ides connected with the Mohammedan religion with the stern Christian faith. One morning Venice arose from the arms of her bridegroom to enjoy a holiday. She drew on her finest robe, of pure ether, variegated by the colors of the rainbow, and fairly sparkled with gems in the morning light. It was announced that a Patriarch of the Church would arrive from Milan at noon, and grand preparations were made to receive him. The bells rang merrily and the gay Venetian world appeared on the Grand Canal. Gay colored hangings of every hue were waving from the palace windows, balconies crowded with fair spectators, and gondolas hurrying to and fro with their precious freight. Every landing place from St. Mark's to Poute Rialto and the railway station was crowded. At 12 o'clock the Patriarch arrived, and accompanied by several dignitaries, was conducted with much ceremony to his gondola which was richly ornamented with figures and hangings. The boatmen were unable to move for some time on account of the crowd that pressed forward to see so important a personage. The gondolas were wedged together, forming a bridge of boats across the Grand Canal. After all had satisfied their curiosity, the entire mass moved slowly and solemnly on. The Patriarch stood with uncovered head upon the prow of his gondola, and shouts of welcome resounded from palace to palace. A greater rejoicing, a louder ringing of bells would not have accompanied a triumphal march. It seemed as if Venice had recovered her long-lost power, and again proclaimed herself mistress of the world. A band of music was stationed at the Doge's Palace, and sent forth the liveliest strains, while the procession moved forward towards St. Mark's Place. The old flags waved there as in Venice's proudest days; the same trophies decorated St. Mark's church. It was the Venice of older time making a final attempt to appear young and beautiful. But her cheeks were painted, her ornaments were not pure gold, but tinsel, and the exertion which she made was convulsive and feeble. Venice is different from other cities, not only with respect to its situation and architecture, but also in its people, their manners and customs. The traveler is immediately struck by their peculiar mode of life, which gives them a marked distinction from the other Italians. No stirring events, no remarkable incidents interrupt the ordinary course of things, except the periodical festivals, which, however, constitute a part of, rather than an exception to, their daily life. They exist, as it were, in a dream, undisturbed by the noise and bustle of populous cities. The almost inaudible sound of oars dripping in those placid waters, and the voice of love, the god that rules supreme, accompanying them in their dreamland, have quieted the fierce, unruly passions that rage in the human breast. Tyrany's strong hand checks ambition, and men prefer enduring chains with peace and domestic happiness, to struggling against political oppression which leaves them comparatively without restraint in their private actions. They prefer tyranny in politics to national freedom, which may at any moment be followed by anarchy. Venice is, to be sure, an important seaport and commercial depot, but so noiselessly, so unostentatiously is all business conducted that one is at first inclined to believe the contrary; even in the most pressing circumstances, men seem to be in a state of legazily from which nothing earthly could arouse them. Like somnambulists, rather than active, thinking men, they pursue business as well as pleasure. Mammon and love walk hand in hand, and thus the most important affairs of our lifetime are treated in the most frivolous way. The Venetians, generally speaking, are like over grown children, whose desires have been gratified, and whose only thought, in looking forward into the future, is in what manner new comforts and indulgences may be invented to delight the senses. I perhaps criticise too severely the corruptions, and say too little of the beauties, of Venice; but it must be remembered criticism is the traveler's prerogative. On the other hand, one experiences a feeling in this entirely unique city which cannot be described—it was through this feeling that I learned the meaning of the word Romance!

Yours truly, FRED W. MATTESON.

The Queen and Prince Albert on the Rail.

The official who conducted a correspondent of the New York *Express* through the stables at Windsor Castle related the following incident:

It seems Her Majesty, as well as Prince Albert, loves fast horses, and she never rides without her nags are upon the quickest trot. Well, she had heard of the speed of New York horses, and somehow the story of the rapid movements of a pair of them in London reached the ears of the Prince and the Queen. They were both anxious to see their movements and try their speed, which being made known to their American owner, he forthwith called upon Prince Albert to test the mettle of his animals, between London and Windsor. The royal party were to have twenty minutes start and change horses on the road, while the American trotters were to go through the entire distance. The affair was wholly private, and yet what was the wind leaked out among the grooms, and all was excitement.

Having reached the half-way house and road, with fresh horses, again for a start, they all looked anxiously back for the American horses. The Queen and Prince Albert were as interested as if their crown was the issue; and remembering the yachts race where the American was victorious, by a wave of her hand to her postilion, Victoria urged them forward. But it did not avail. The American trotters were soon in sight, and it was but a few minutes before they were "neck and neck" with the royal party, and to their utter amazement they soon passed them, as trotting horses are sometimes accustomed to do on the Bloomingdale road. When the Queen and the Prince reached Windsor, the American party were all nicely groomed, and ready, if need be, for a second start. This exploit led to the purchase of some trotting animals; but having jeopardized the lives of the royal party, they wisely were abandoned. This is the postillion's story, and there is no cause to doubt its truth.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND PRINCE ALBERT.—Bayard Taylor not long since met Prince Albert. He thus mentions it in a letter to the *Tribune*:

After spending a month at Gotha with my relatives and friends, I am again under way for a short summer trip to Russia. The only incident which occurred during my stay in the quiet little city was the visit of Prince Albert to his brother, Duke Ernst II. The Prince came to his paternal State for the first time since Queen Victoria's visit in 1845. He was incognito, and was accompanied only by Col. Poonsonby, as company with the Duke, he visited the new Observatory, on which occasion I had an opportunity of being presented to him. He is now about forty years of age, quite stout, a little inclining to corpulency, and his beard and hair is getting thin. I liked him much better in an ordinary civilian's dress than when I saw him in his Field Marshal's uniform in London. He is still a singularly handsome man, and must have been captivating fifteen years ago. I was struck with the purity of his English pronunciation. Duke Ernst, although he is the elder, appears to be the younger of the two. His manners are exceedingly dashing, offhanded, unrestrained and frank; he violates antediluvian etiquette in a way most alarming to the old fogies, but the people like him, and there is no prince in Germany who commands so much popularity. He is a composer, an author and capital actor, and what was liberal in his political ideas as it is possible for a man in his position to be.

THE USE OF A DEVIL.—In the "Life of Montgomery," at page 56, we find the following pithy anecdote, as related by the poet in one of his conversations: "Two British sailors were engaged in assisting at the debarkation of a cargo of negroes from a captured slaver. On seeing the shocking condition of the poor creatures as they were brought up, one of the sailors to his companion, 'the devil will be sure to have that fellow.' 'Dost thou really think so?' was the reply of his

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

COMMERCIAL.—Within the past two days we have had three foreign steamers, the City of Baltimore, North Star and Borussia, with commercial advices from Liverpool to the 31st inst. These will be found, *in extenso*, under the proper heads. The effect was not very marked, and the week closes with a rather buoyant feeling comparatively.

Numerous orders to buy Wheat have been received, from parties in the interior of this State, of Wisconsin and Iowa, by produce and commission houses in this city. A very universal feeling of short crop is prevalent in the country; and the seaboard will have to learn the fact shortly. Our market bears no margin to allow of shipping now, yet it would be a hazardous statement to assert that our prices are not justified.

Remarks upon the staple articles, will be found in detail, under another head.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 31, 1858

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more activity in Freights though without much improvement in rates. Ocean steamers are pretty firm, however, and very few vessels are allowed to go under our at rates. Charters of the week to note are, the Sch. schooners Metropolis and Arrow, corn to Buffalo at 2½ cents; Brig Rachel, wheat to Buffalo at 4¼c. On the 26th, schr. Mary Morton, wheat at 3½c; and schr 28, Albana, corn at 3 cents; also prop. Erie, wheat at 5c, 31 to Buffalo. On the 27th, schrs David Morrill and Norwood, corn to Buffalo at 3c. On the 28th, schrs Muskingum and Midnight, corn to Buffalo at 3c, and the W. M. Scott 4 to at 3½c. On the 29 h, schrs Zadock Pratt and Chas. B. B. Lincoln and Steamer Thomson at 3c corn, to Oswego, and A. Medbury at 2½ for corn to Buffalo. To-day the schr Corinthian was chartered at 6c for corn to Buffalo.

FLOUR.—Buyers in view of the decline in wheat, incline on a corresponding decline in Flour, and, failing to effect this, are holding off. Meanwhile, holders generally are firm, and a fair trade is now relatively lower than wheat, notwithstanding the d cline in the latter, we do not look for low rates soon. The principal sales of the week are as follows: On the 26th, 100 brls "Oilmill" Wi he 9 later at 46 15 delivered; 50 brls "Cone" Spring Extra at 45 delivered; 50 brls "West Auroras" "Arcad a" and "Sweet" at 50 delivered. On the 26th, 30 brls White Winter No. 1, "Carbondale" at 46; 120 brls City Mills Winter Wh at 44 delivered. On the 27th, 200 brls Michigan White Winter a 46, and 100 brls same brand Red Winter at 45 25 for 1 ment; 50 brls Bartlett's (in sacks) at 46.25, and 50 brls Madison at 45, both Spring Extra to city trade. A small lot of White Pigeon, a new brand of Mills' bran, Wh at to Inter, also sold at 46 to city trade. On the 28th, 800 brls Girard Mills, a choice XX at 46 delivered, and 500 brls good Wh te Winter at 46.75 delivered On the 30th 1810 brls Nilwood Mi ls, mixed red and white wheat at 46 delivered; 500 brls Winnebago Mills, 100 brls good Spring Extras, at 44.75, and 100 brls Thayer's Winter at 46.50, all delivered. To-day sales are 50 brls Winnebago X at 44.75; 75 b ls City Sup rfine at 44, both delivered; also a small lot of Roscoe (City XX at 46.25 on hand.

WHEAT.—At the opening of the week ending to-day, sales were not very brisk, but have increased towards the close, and with a more buoyant feeling. The principle sales are as follows: On the 26th, 7,000 bu at 1 10 for No 2, new red to Spring in Store; 700 bu for Rejected Spring, and 61.22 for No 1 white winter. On the 26th—27,000 bu at 60@62c for fresh No 2 Spring in store a d 1 car 61½c; 1 car 62c; 1 car white winter, 70c; 700 bu for No 1 do at 1 18 for white Winter; 61 000 bu for No 1 and 2 do 59½c for No 2 red 2 ; 60@60c for milling spring in bags; 60@61c for new receipts No 2 Spring and 70@72c or No 1 red do. On the 27th—20,000 bu at 60@61c for No 2 white winter, 61,000 bu for No 1 Red, and 56c for No 2 do —2 @3c for new receipts No 2 Spring; 77@80c for "dumpling"—and 1 car rose's are technically termed—rejected 70 @72. On the 28th—54,000 bu at 61.18 for No 1 White, 61 10 @1 12 for No 1 red, 59@61.00 for No 2 do., 60 for milling spring 55c for No 2 Spring old receipts, 60@65c for No 2 new receipts, and 70@72c for Rejected Spring. On the 29th—2,500 bu No 1 Red at 61.13 2,000 bu do at 61.13, 4 750 bu at 61.14, 1,000 bu at 61.14½, and 4,000 bu at 61.15, 700 bu No 2 at 61, and 1 000 bu at 61.02. Of No 2 Spring 1,000 bu at 60c, 1,000 bu at 60 75c, 500 bu at 60, and 250 bu at 59c, and of rejected 40.0 bu at 71c in store.

CORN.—Has been moderately active all week, though there has been less enquiry than in Wheat and the tone and gradual d cline being the only marked feature. The following are the main sales:—On the 26th, 65,000 bu No 1, at 65c in store; No. 2 do in store; Canal Corn, 66c to 66c afloat; and for rejected 62c in store. On the 27th—7,000 bu at the same figures as those of the day previous. On the 27th—7,000 bu at 63@66c for Canal and River afloat; 63c for No 1 Railroad, 58c for No 2 and 55c for rejected, in store. On the 28th—73,000 bu at 63@66c for Canal and River afloat, 61c for No 1 Railroad, 57c for No 2 and 55c for rejected, all in store. On the 30th—73,000 bu, at a range of from 60 to 63c for Canal and River afloat; 60@61c for No. 1 Railroad, and 57c for No 2 do, in store.

To-day Corn was rather active at yesterday's prices—some 72,000 bu sold y at 63c for 2,000 bu Canal f. o. b.; 63c for 19,000 bu do f. o. b., and 62c for three boats do afloat; 60c for 25,000 bu No. 1 Railroad in store; 59c for 8,000 bush No. 2 do; 56@57c for 2,000 bu do, and 55c for 1 car and 54 for four cars Rejected, all in store.

OATS.—Have been very quiet during the past week, but the heavy in tors are firm and sell none low enough to buy at. Rear lots are sold and wanted at from 1c to 2c lower than this. The last reported sales are of four cars old oats at 40c in store.

RYE.—Of late is scarce and in active demand, with sales r ported from 67c to 71c in store. This wide range is made according to quality, much of the right Western Rye being fully one fifth inferior to the heavy Wisconsin and Northern grades.

BARLEY.—Is inquired after both by speculators and consumers, and prices have advanced to 65c fo. No. 2, and No. 1 nominally 70c, but with no sal s of the latter grade.

HIGH WI'E.—Have been quite dull during the week, though held firmly by regular dealers. Towards the close there is a weaker feeling and stray lots have sold as low as 20c at 1 ast, though it would be difficult to purchase at less than 21c delivered.

SPIRITS.—Alcohol is quiet at 50@51c for 95 9 cent: Camphene, 65c; Turpentine, 43c; Burning Fluid, 55c.

OIL.—Linseed, Dagger, 85 cents, 87½ Lard, 85@90c; Whale, 85c; Elephant, 70c. Coal Oil is not firm, but the sales are not yet maintained. Other Oils unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has been very quiet all the week, and while available at 16 50 is nominally held at 17. Beef scarce and unchanged at 10@12. Cut and Smoked Meats are all at 8@9c for Hams, 6@7c for Shoulders.

LARD—Is l ective and l wer; sale of 70 bbls at 10c.

TALLOW—Quiet and dull at 7½c; sales 75 bbls City at 8c, 40 bbls do at 8¼c, and 2 bbls Country at 6½c.

WOOL—Ve y little doing in this staple. The receipts are very light and buyers are most in our of the market. We quote as foll ws, exclusive of the Fleece and Pulled Wool, fig 60c: Half-blo d, 27@28c; Three Quarter Blood, 2 @30c; Full Blood, 32@35c.

HIDES.—Have been quite firm, with a steady demand. Green City d ssers have been cont nded at 7½c, and Green salted sold at 6@6½c, and 10@11½ for dry Flint.

PELTS.—Are firm and active at 35@40c. for Angut Grassed.

SUGARS.—Are mainly unchanged. We quote Raw N. O. 8@9c; Cuba 8½@9½c; Coffee, 11c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 11¾@12½c. The following are Fuller's prices, as per circular, E. S. Hunter, Agent in this city:—

Loaf Sugar Double Refined	12½c
Small Lo f Sugar	11¾c
Granulated Sugar, Double refined	11¾c
Crushed Sugar	11¾c
Powdered Sugar	11¾c
Refined Soft Sugar	11¼c
Refined Yellow Sugar	10¾c
Refined Yellow Sugar	10½c

MOLASSES—Cuba 29@31c; New Orleans—none in market; N. Y. Syrups 50@55c; Golden Syrup, 42@47c.

COFFEE—The supply of Java is large and prices are a shade lower; the Mild grades are somewhat unchanged. Rio, 11@12; Laguayra, 13c; Java, 17@18c.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, 90c; Cloves, 16c; Cassia, 24c; Pepper 12c; Pimento, 10c; Ginger, 15c; Mace, 1 10.

FAUIT.—Is abundant, and prices of all kinds lower. Green apples are at 40@50 per bbl for inferior; 60@75 for choice. Peaches are 62½ per bushel according to quality and low r priced ones pa ely Dried Apples are scarce at 8@9c, and Peach s none in market. Oranges—$7 9 box Lemons—$6@7 9 box; Figs (10@11c); Raisins, $2 50@3 00 bxs, 6@10c. Nuts—Peanuts, 6½@10c; Filberts, 16c; English Walnuts, 10@12½c; Brazils, 7@8c; Almonds in shell, 20@25c—paper shells, 30—hard to sell 10@12c.

BUTTER.—Is of prime Dairy are in limited supply and prices active and to 12@13c for c oice, 7@10c for common.

CHEESE.—Quiet; Western Reserve 7@8c 9 lb.

EGGS.—Are again quiet and sell at 10@c for fresh coop.

POULTRY.—Are dull at $1.75@1 9 dozen for Chickens and Fowls.

GAME.—Prairie Chickens wanted at $1.50@1.75, if in good order.

POTATOES.—Have been scarce and high, but are again plenty and sell at 30@40c for good ones; common 25@30c 9 bush.

HILL FED.—Steady demand by stable-keepers, and sales of 1 ons bran at 9 15 @ 2 tons Middlings at 9 50 @ ton; 2 cars Shorts at $9.50 and 2 cars at $10 9 ton.

GRASS SEED.—Several lots of Timothy have been picked up during the week, at $1.62½@1.65 9 bu; 2,000 bu sold to-day at the in the same figure. Clover is nominally at $5.

SALT.—The quotations by the dealers here are as follows; Fine $1.30@1.40; Coarse $1.45@1.50; Dairy, with sacks $2 25 9 bbl.

FREIGHTS.—Wheat—No. 1 at 5@5 9 bbl; No. 2 at 5 9 bbl; Flour—No. 1 at 17½@3 9 bbl; No. 2 at 15 9 bbl. Lumber—Large bills $13; No. 1 do $17.50@18; do 2 do bills $09 10; No. 3 bills $14.50@15; do 2d bills $7 50@8. Dry Goo 4@5c 9 lb.

HAY.—Prairie, loose in good supply and dull at $9@4 9 ton; Timothy $1@1 9 ton; Pressed do $6 9 ton.

HOPS.—$@10 9 lb for prime.

CANDLES.—Tallow 12c; Sperm 17½c; Star 20c; Sperm 45c.

LEA HER.—Oak 28c; Spanish middle 30c; do heavy 25c; middle 28c Buffalo, 9 @22c, 25@30c; Hemlock Kip 18c; Prench do 45c; Hemlock Calf 70c; French do 95c; Upper 40@43.

CORDAGE.—Manil's 12@13c; Tarred 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.—Pitch $4.50@5; Tar, $4; Oakum, 6@7c.

IRON AND NAILS.—Bar, Eliz. rod, 2½@3c; hand, 4½@5c; scroll, 4@5c; Juniata, 5@6½c; spike rod, 6@8c; plow do, 10@12c; sizes do 12@13c; ova steel, 10@12c.

COAL.—By the cargo, at odom for Erie. At the yards, Bituminous coal, $5.50@6.50 9 ton; anthracite, 10@11 9 t n.

LUMBER.—The following are the quotations of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, &c., in this city, delivered at the docks:

First Clear Dry	$28.00@30 00
Second Clear do	24 00@26 00
Third Clear do	18 00@20 00
Common Boards, Green	12 00@13 00
Clear Siding	18 00@20 00
Clear Flooring	24 00@26 00
Joists and Scantling	12 00@13 00
Bills Timber, Square	1 00@1 25
Bills Timber, Hewed	1 00@1 25
Cedar Posts	6 00@7 00
Lath (common 3 ft)	2 00@2 50
Shingles (18 inch)	2 50@3 00

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts are a shade more of cattle, hogs and sheep for the last week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Per Railroad	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Canal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Lake	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	3,000	3,000	3,000

Cattle.—The trade is only moderately good, demand for the extra and finished steers for the supply of the eastern and interior markets for the week. The following are per center's or's and to-day's sales and quotations, from which a range may be observed of prices:

	Sales.	Extra.	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.
Monday	1,000	5 50@6 00	5 00@5 50	4 50@5 00	4 00@4 50
Tuesday	1,000	5 50@6 00	5 00@5 50	4 50@5 00	4 00@4 50
Wednesday	1,000	5 50@6 00	5 00@5 50	4 50@5 00	4 00@4 50
Thursday	1,000	5 50@6 00	5 00@5 50	4 50@5 00	4 00@4 50
Friday	1,000	5 50@6 00	5 00@5 50	4 50@5 00	4 00@4 50
Saturday	1,000	5 50@6 00	5 00@5 50	4 50@5 00	4 00@4 50

Hogs.—There is a good demand for the fresh supply on the ground, and everything is taken off as fast as they arrive. Sales to-day are reported at 4 25@4 50 9 100 lbs.

Sheep.—There is a good demand for the fresh supply on the ground, and everything is taken off as fast as they arrive. Sales to-day are reported at 4 25@4 50 9 100 lbs.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT.—Bound Up—August 29.—Propeller Kenosha; 1 flat ; eyebound, Ontario; 8 W. Cook, 8 G. Wallbridge; 2 brs Ida Hall, Rochester, 2 do Ida Meridian, 8 G. Andrews, W. H. Merritt.

Bound Down.—Prop Mineral rock, Mendota, Concordia, Ogdensburg, 2 barges in tow; 2 brs Homer, schrs "ea sirds" Wings of the Morning, Margaret Cornelia, Morning Light, Mary Ann Richter; U. S. Rev. Cutter Dobbin and three others, names unknown.

Bound Down.—The vessels had their canvas blown away, more or less, by the heavy squall Sats day night. The propeller Ogdensburgh, for Ogdensburgh and Montreal, lost their fl ine 50, and the Crow her top-sail and jib. The s are all w. ecoded bear of definitely.]

Bound Down.—The propeller Clarke Belle and four others passed down.—[Detroit Tribune.

By Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company Reports.

CLEARED.—Aug. 28.

For La Salle—Propeller Australia, Chalkley Hall, Jr. Wis', American Star, Armenia, Sharpe, Sarah, Lauras Coloring Unit. Lockport—I R Cornelius, Lockport—Propeller Ben. Dy Ball. For Seneca—Cycle.

RECEIPTS.—Aug. 30.

Corn, bu	10,000	Wheat, bu	654
Seeds, lbs	1,500	Rye, bu	454
Flour, bbls	1,000		

SHIPPED.—Aug 30.

Lumber, ft	258,151	Laths	139 0 0
Shingles	281,500	Fld ne, ft	34,640

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

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IN THE WORLD.

GEORGE A. PRINGE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

FOR DURABILITY, NEATNESS, and BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR FINISH, and more than all ,for

Richness, Depth, and Purity of Tone,

THESE MELODEONS STAND UNRIVALLED.

THE DIVIDED SWELL, A very desirable feature, and secured to us by LETTERS PATENT, is found in these Melodeons of our own manufacture. By means of this improvement Voice and Treble Solos and Duets can be rendered with the full power of the instrument, while the Bass can be performed in a soft subdued tone, not otherwise attainable. Our reeds are so constructed that the

MELODEON REMAINS IN PERFECT TUNE.

Thousands of them have been in use for many years that have never needed any repairs whatever, and we that do not never needed any repairs whatever, and we that do not never needed any repairs whatever, and we believe there is no musical instrument manufactured to expense to keep it in perfect order.

Our melodeons are all cased in Rosewood and finished in oil, and the case of Prince's is not like to any used for shipping, and the cost of Prince's is not like to any be part of the United States. They are so arranged that any one can unpack and put them up without difficulty.

We have been awarded

FIRST PREMIUMS

For our Melodeons wherever we have exhibited them in competition with others, and we have the satisfaction of believing that

Our Constant Aim to Excel

is appreciated by the Musical public.

List of Prices.

IN PORTABLE CASE—	
Four Octave, 8 to G	$45 00
Four and a half Octaves, C to F	50 00
Five Octaves, C to F	75 00
Five Octaves Double Reed, F to F	100 00
IN PIANO CASE—	
Five Octaves, F to F	$100 00
Six Octaves, F to F	150 00
Five Octaves Double Reed	125 00
Five Octaves, Two Banks Reeds	200 00
Five Octaves, Two Banks Reeds	300 00

&c., in like proportion for large sizes as required.

Every Melodeon warranted.

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills, we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Governor.

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual mode of Boiling in use at the West. We shall see an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they can be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be sent to set up and start the engine in any part of the country. We will also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

at very low figures. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Prices, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

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DUTCH ANKER, BOLTING CLOTHS,

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87 STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of steam Engines and Boilers, from the

Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell,

OF Watertown, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merit s f style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler together with Heater, Water and steam Pipes, Boiler Fixtures, Governor, Gauge Cocks, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8	horse power,	$500	20 horse power
10	"	600	25 "
12	"	725	30 "
14	"	850	35 "
16	"	1100	40 "

$1,350
1,675
2,000
2,300

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL,

Watertown, N. Y.

or to

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

LUMBER LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.

CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS.

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Our arrangements are such as to enable us at all times a full supply of the different qualities of

CLEAR LUMBER,

Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

OUR FLOORING

Of Norway and White Pine, we always stand ready to compare with any in this market. We invite the calls and attention of all country and other dealers to our stock of Lumber and Qualities for filling orders, which are unsurpassed.

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in the United States, where may be found

RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS

Portable and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

Locomotive and Cylinder

STEAM BOILERS,

ALL KINDS OF

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Premium Portable

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

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Noyes' Portable

FLOUR AND CORN MILLS,

With new improvements, with or without Bolts, and General Mill Furnishing.

SPERIOR SHINGLE MILLS.

STEAM AND WATER GUAGES,

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FINISHED BRASS WORK

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GATES' PATENT SCREW-CUTTER.

BEST MACHINISTS' FILES

of our own importation.

SMOKE PIPE,

SHEET IRON,

BENDING,

WORK, ETC. ETC.

We say to our patrons and the public generally, that having increased our facilities for manufacturing we will be enabled hereafter to fill orders with more promptness than heretofore. Our prices will be found as low as the lowest, and the quality of our work unsurpassed for many years. Several engines, boilers, &c., now on hand, and for sale cheap.

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GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,

For Softening the Skin,

AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

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Sole Agent for the United States.

The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy ever offered to the public for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving to it to the latest period of life nearly all the charms and freshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation having convinced the Proprietor, that if applied as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, &c., and quickly cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, and thus impart to the Skin that most delightful softness and delicate clearness. In short, to preserve a pleasing complexion through life, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,

The sweetest and really the most perfect

BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the Skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

CAUTION.—It is similarly beneficial and perfectly innocuous, even to the youngest infant.

SHAVING.—Its valuable beyond anything, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, leaving the Skin soft as a child's, preparing it so completely for the razor.

FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

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RE:LE BRITTAN ON A TOUR,

At Newport, and Here and There.

ONE NEAT VOLUME.—PRICE 6¼.

Convens.

WASHINGTON.—The Capitol, the White House, Mint Lane, Office-seekers, Indian Chiefs, Ball at the President's, Mistress of the White House, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Mackay, Lady, Naples's Ball, The Belles, Reception Day, The New Maids of Congress, Senators, Members, Aristocratic Shivers, Modest Merit, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Soulé, Lady Gore Ouseley, Dinner to Mackay, John and Nothing Else.

WHIRLING.—A Long Journey, Scenery, Horner's Ferry, Cumberland, Tourist Women, The Mc. lure House, Mountain Scenery, Harper's Ferry, Wheeling.

CIN INNATI.—Rich Country, Burnet House, The City, Logbrook's Wine Cellars, Hog Factories, Bell emigrant hotels, Gentlemen's Residences, Mt. Auburn, Spring Grove, The Burns' Festival (hare se ferald's emendation of Burns' Festival), Commercial Gazette.

LOUISVILLE.—Accidents on the Road, Exclusion of the Press, Louisville Hotels, Jeffersonville, Whiskey and Women, The Galt House, Geo. D. Prentice, The Press, Preston, Death of John Rolfe, Colonel Sc.

ST. LOUIS.—The Planters' Hotel, The Growing City, The Levee, Mountains, Public Men and Newspapers, Meeting of Mr. Liberal's Wife and Pretty Ladies.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The Steamboat Philadelphia, Life on the River, Alton, Bluffs on the Mississippi, Rhyme of the River, Counting the Sheep, Live Stock, Sugar Estates.

NEW ORLEANS.—The St. Charles, The Opera, Concerts, The Ladies, Charlotte Cushman, The Poet "Rosa," The Red Petticoat (in full) Who is Belle Brittan? Anonymous Correspondence, The Maidick Krewe of comus, Cock Fighting, The "Spirit of '76."

MOBILE.—A Cotton City, The Battle House, Madame Le Vert, John Phœnix, A Saucy Postscript.

UP THE ALABAMA.—New York Ladies, Monte carey, Fun uth of Dupree under Difficulties, Southern Hotels

For sale by W. B. KEEN, Booksell er, 140 Lake street.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory.

BOGGS & GOLDIE,

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO their stock of

Sash, Doors,

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Which is at present large in each department and carefully made of the best materials.

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LUMBER LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.

CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS.

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CLEAR LUMBER,

Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

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LARGEST MACHINERY MANUFACTORY & DEPOT

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RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS

Portable and Stationary

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Locomotive and Cylinder

STEAM BOILERS,

ALL KINDS OF

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

with important anti-friction improvements.

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CONGRESS WATER.—A FRESH LOT received this morning direct from the Springs, by SAMUEL HARRIS & CO.

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WILL SELL STOVES AND TIN WARE

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STOVES AND TIN WARE AND STOVES,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

BELOW COST FOR CASH.

Also, a full and complete stock of

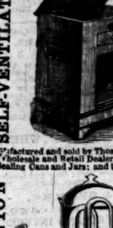
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

at low prices.

Oh! WHAT A SMELL!! IS THE exclamation of almost every person who opens one of the Old Ice Chests, after being shut up a little while, (if course to out must be unhealthy when thus confined. Then who will say one word against our use, when they can prove to an article in every way so perfect and desirable as the

WINSHIP'S

SELF-VENTILATING



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Manufactured and sold by Thos. George & Co., who are also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Arthur's celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars; and the

Of which the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" truly says: "One of the late improvements of the day was called a success like this already celebrated article of household economy. It is constructed in a neat, substantial and handsome manner, and its advantages are that it makes admirable cold water, and keeps it so by the most skillful hands, and retains all the aroma of the berry; thus combining two of the most valuable points in the old fashioned way. The draught which it makes is nectar compared with that of old-time coffee pots."

Also—Winship's Patent Refrigerator on to the Hydrant. Price, $2 50. And Keddie's Patent Water Filter. Every one of the above articles warranted.

Master's Patent Ice Cream Freezers.

Water Coolers, Tinned and Painted.

Lager Beer Ducky extra lengths for going through Ice Boxes, &c., &c. Ice Chisels, Ice Picks, Ice Tongs, Ice Pincher Hooters and Portable and Brick Set Furnaces, Ranges, &c. Terms cash.

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Hardware and Cutlery,

NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, COPPER,

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All Furnishing Generally.

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87 STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of steam Engines and Boilers, from the

Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell,

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would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merit s f style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler together with Heater, Water and steam Pipes, Boiler Fixtures, Governor, Gauge Cocks, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8	horse power,	$500	20 horse power
10	"	600	25 "
12	"	725	30 "
14	"	850	35 "
16	"	1100	40 "

$1,350
1,675
2,000
2,300

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL,

Watertown, N. Y.

or to

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

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GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,

For Softening the Skin,

AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Sole Agent for the United States.

The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy ever offered to the public for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving to it to the latest period of life nearly all the charms and freshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation having convinced the Proprietor, that if applied as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, &c., and quickly cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, and thus impart to the Skin that most delightful softness and delicate clearness. In short, to preserve a pleasing complexion through life, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,

The sweetest and really the most perfect

BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the Skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

CAUTION.—It is similarly beneficial and perfectly innocuous, even to the youngest infant.

SHAVING.—Its valuable beyond anything, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, leaving the Skin soft as a child's, preparing it so completely for the razor.

FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

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RE:LE BRITTAN ON A TOUR,

At Newport, and Here and There